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galls. He states that if a dissection be made of one of the weevil galls on the bulb of the turnip, the second or third slice will show the outer foliations, exactly similar to those of the root buds. When the centre has been reached, where the maggot will be found, there will also be found a vascular pencil running up from a medullary ray in the bulb, and bearing on its top a bud of the same description as that produced by a ray running out from a root. The insertion of the insect's ovipositor brings a medullary ray into action, producing a tuberculated bud, and it is only the bud which the larva feeds upon. The author thinks the growth of a bud is an intelligible cause of the growth of a gall, but that we can infer nothing from the injection of a fluid. These statements seem to merit further examination, for if "oak-spangles," button-galls, and a host of like productions are really leaf-buds, they are certainly developed in very abnormal situations.

§ 323. **Washingtonia.**—The name *Washingtonia*, which was proposed by Kellogg to displace Lindley's *Wellingtonia*, and both of which had to give way before Endlicher's *Sequoiä*, is now proposed for a Palm which has hitherto been referred to two different genera. This Palm, first known as *Brahea filifera* and then as *Pritchardia filifera*, is believed by Mr. Hermann Wendland (*Botanische Zeitung*), to possess sufficient differences to constitute it a species of a genus different from that of *Pritchardia*, and which he would name, as above stated, *Washingtonia*.

§ 324. **Peteris aquilina**, *var. caudata* is frequent in Southern New Jersey and Delaware.

Cyperus ovularis, *var. cylindricus* (*Mariscus cylindricus*, Ell.), is the prevailing form in Southern New Jersey and southward throughout the Delaware peninsula. WM. M. CANBY.

§ 325. **Notes from New Jersey.**—On Saturday I noticed some very large trees of *Sassafras* on the road from West Orange to Livingston. I measured the largest one and found it three feet in diameter three feet above the ground, towards which it increased rapidly in size.

The following plants have recently been found in Franklin: *Floerkea proserpinacoides*, Willd.; a double and rose-tinted variety of *Rubus villosus*, Ait.; *Pogonia verticillata*, Nutt.; *Conopholis Americana*, Wallroth; *Medicago maculata*, Willd.; and a dwarf variety of *Azalea viscosa*, L. [*var. nitida*?]. Of this variety I found no specimen over a foot high, but the flowers were larger than any I have ever seen in the typical form. In Bloomfield: *Nasturtium sylvestre*, R. Br., and *Leucothoe racemosa*, Gray. In Montclair: *Obolaria Virginica*, L.; *Cypripedium parviflorum*, Salisb.; *Monotropa Hypopitys*, L., and *Silene inflata*, Smith.

The *North Jersey Botanical Club* was formed on May 7th, and has already resulted in the introduction of the study into several schools. *President*, H. H. Rusby; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Miss Grace E. Cooley, Bloomfield; *Executive Committee*, Charles M.

Davis, Bloomfield; Miss J. Randall Spaulding, and Miss ——— Eldridge, Montclair.

FRANKLIN, N. J., *June 9th.*

H. H. RUSBY.

§ 326. **White Strawberry.**—I send you some plants of a white strawberry. It is plainly *Fragaria vesca*, L. These plants have borne white fruit as long as I have known anything about them, so that the peculiarity seems to be constant. On referring to the BULLETIN (II. 30), I find that this has been noticed by Mrs. A. E. Brown, in Northern New York. She found the whole plant of a lighter color than those which had red fruit. My specimens having only the fruit white might perhaps be called *var. albocarpa*. The plants grow in the shade and perhaps this may be connected with the color of the fruit.

Staten Island Plants.—Please add to my list of Staten Island grasses, *Agrostis alba*, L., common; *Calamagrostis Canadensis*, Beauv., near Garretsons; *Glyceria obtusa*, Trin., near Tottenville. *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*, Beauv., near Clifton, and at Richmond village. I have also found *Monarda fistulosa*, L., at Richmond, and *Trifolium incarnatum*, L., in waste ground near Richmond.

Cyperus.—I am studying this genus, and wish specimens from all quarters. Would be glad to exchange.

NEW DORP, *July 2d.*

N. L. BRITTON.

327. **Notes from Rhode Island.**—I found the other day in peculiarly rich and moist soil a gigantic fasciated specimen of *Ranunculus repens*, L. As Dr. Masters does not record this plant among his instances of fasciation, it may be worth noting. On the same day I found growing on newly filled in land a vigorous patch of the rare weed, *Anthemis arvensis*, L. [Common about New York, EDS.]

PROVIDENCE, *June 17th.*

W. W. BAILEY.

§ 328. **Lythrum Salicaria**, L.—This plant so interesting on account of its strongly marked trimorphous flowers, was found in abundance on July 5th, in meadow on south side of Moodna Creek, at its confluence with the Hudson River. It also occurs sparingly southward along the river road to Cornwall landing, just along the high water mark.

Echium vulgare, L., infests the roadsides and river banks in Cornwall and adjacent villages.

W. H. RUDKIN.

§ 329. **Antiquity of Orchids.**—In *Nature*, Ap. 3d, in a notice of Grant's *Origin and Development of the Color Sense*, Mr. Wallace says of Orchids: "If we take into account the world-wide distribution of these plants, their immense richness in genera and species, and their wonderful complexity of structure, we must consider them as among the most ancient instead of among the most recent of flowers." In *Nature*, May 15th, D. Wetterhan writes in support of this view: "Out of fifty species of orchids" in Garcke's German Flora, "not less than forty-one occur in the British Isles" besides two not